

FOSTOT-09478660

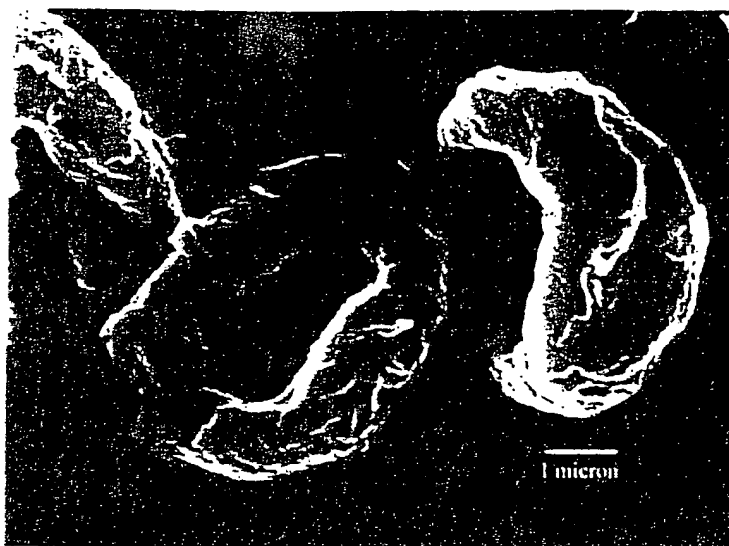


Fig. 1

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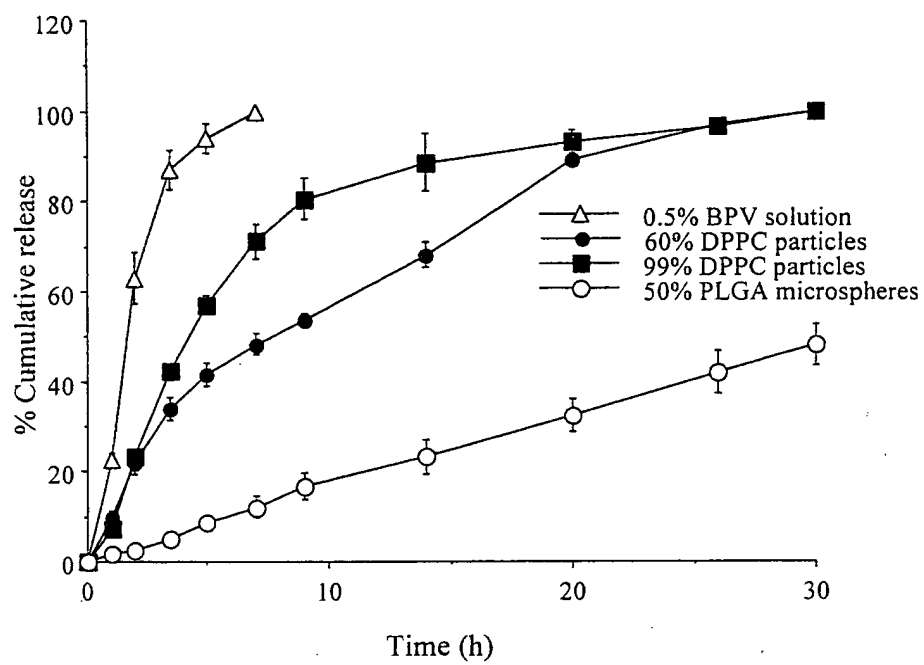


Fig 2

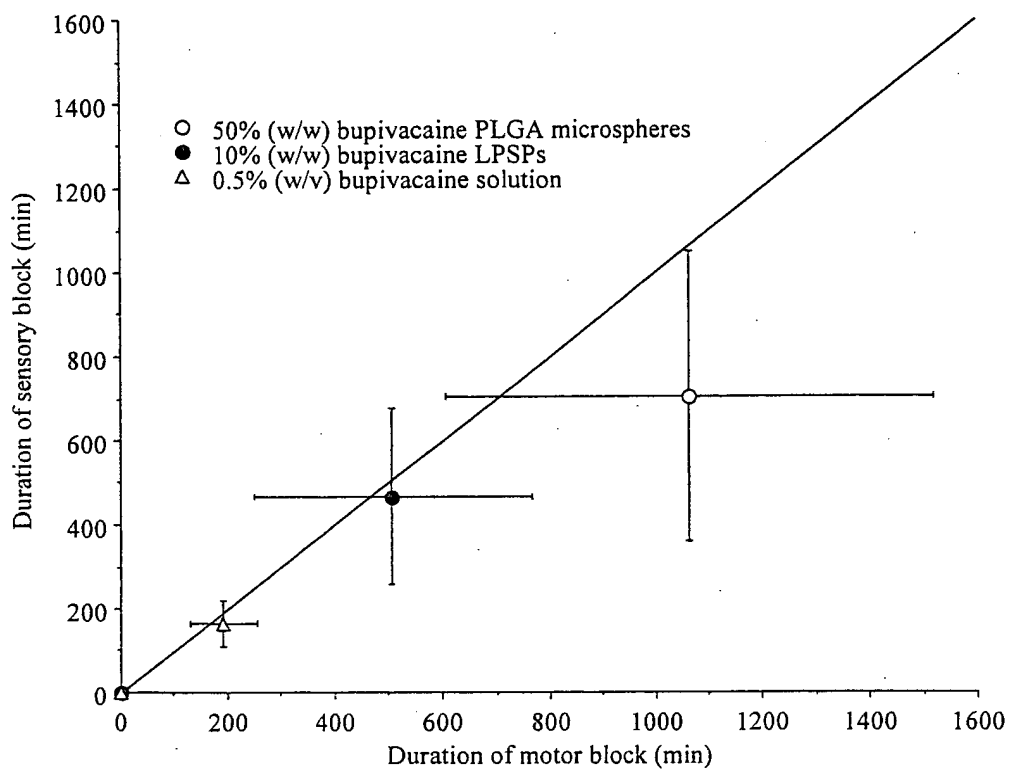


Fig 3

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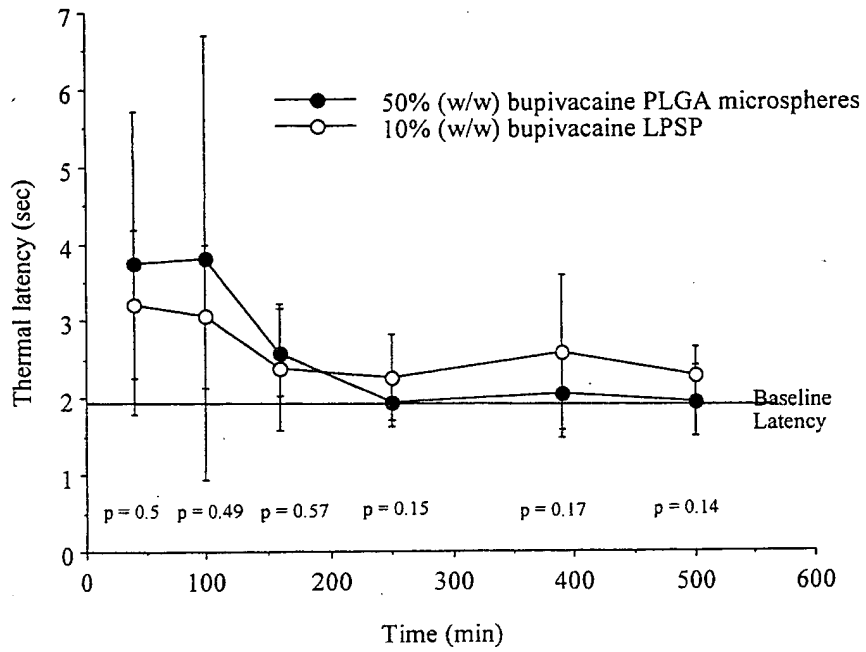
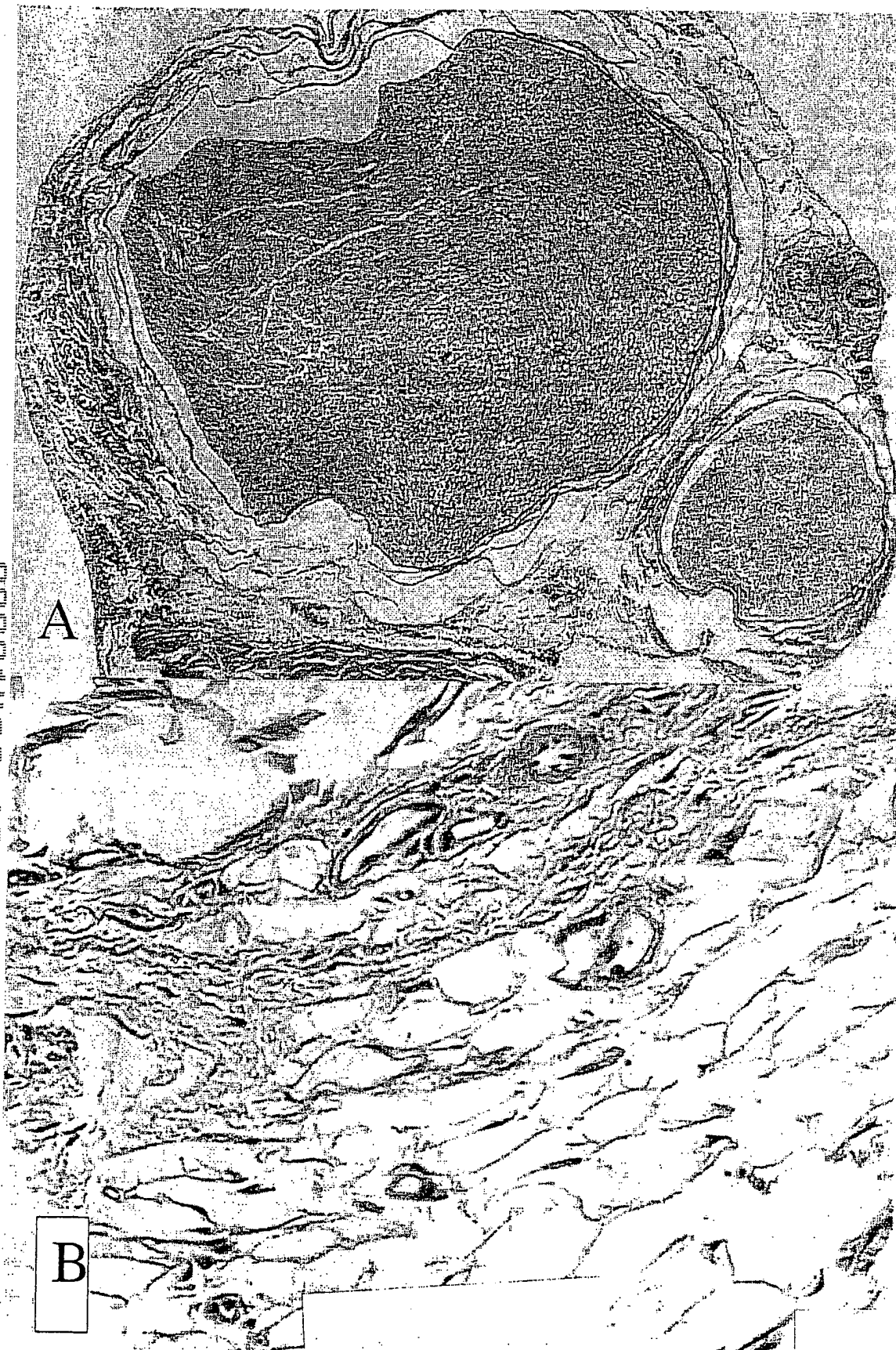


Fig 4

FOI b7D b7C b7E b7F b7G b7H b7I b7J b7K b7L b7M b7N b7O b7P b7Q b7R b7S b7T b7U b7V b7W b7X b7Y b7Z



A

B

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Fig 5

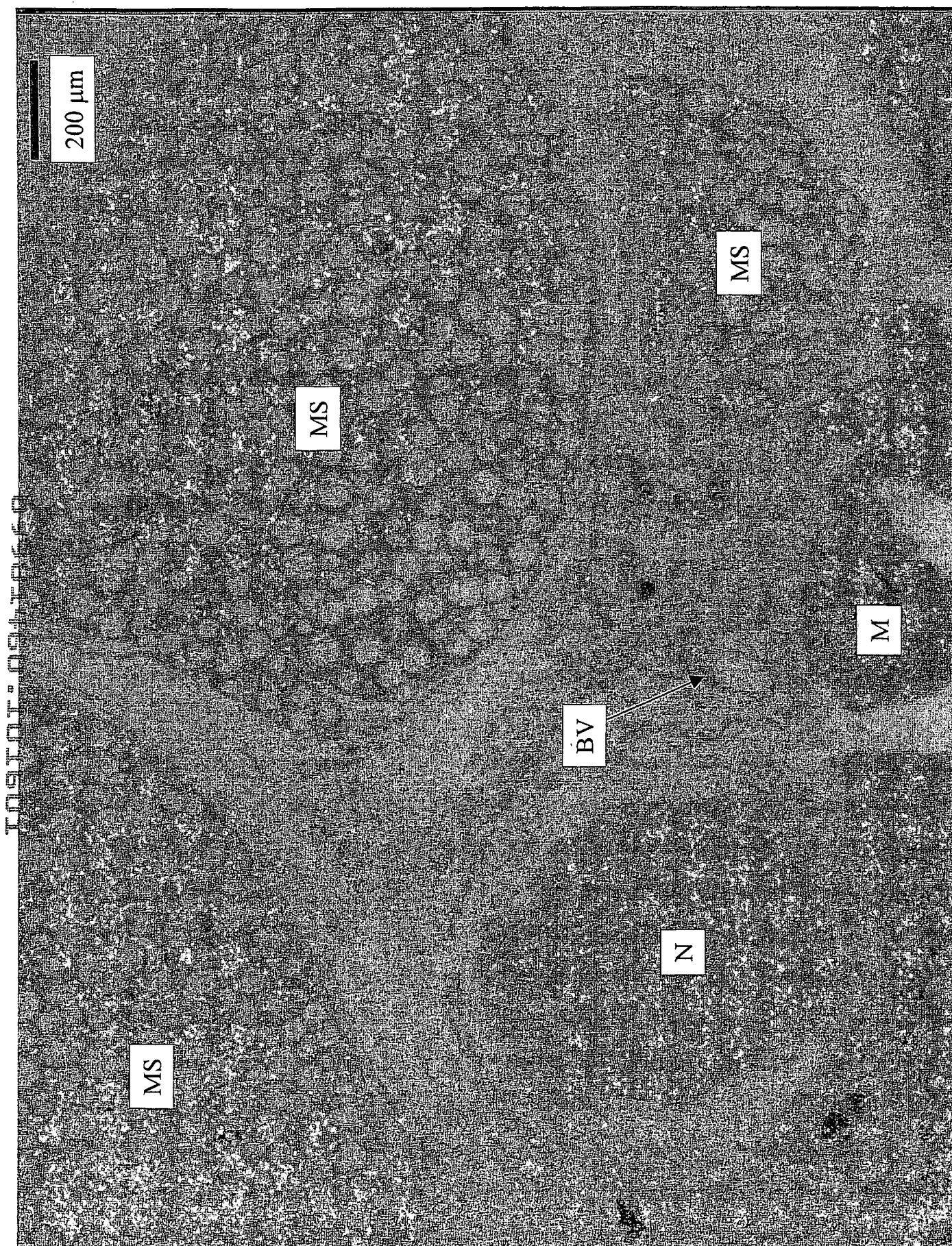


Fig. 6

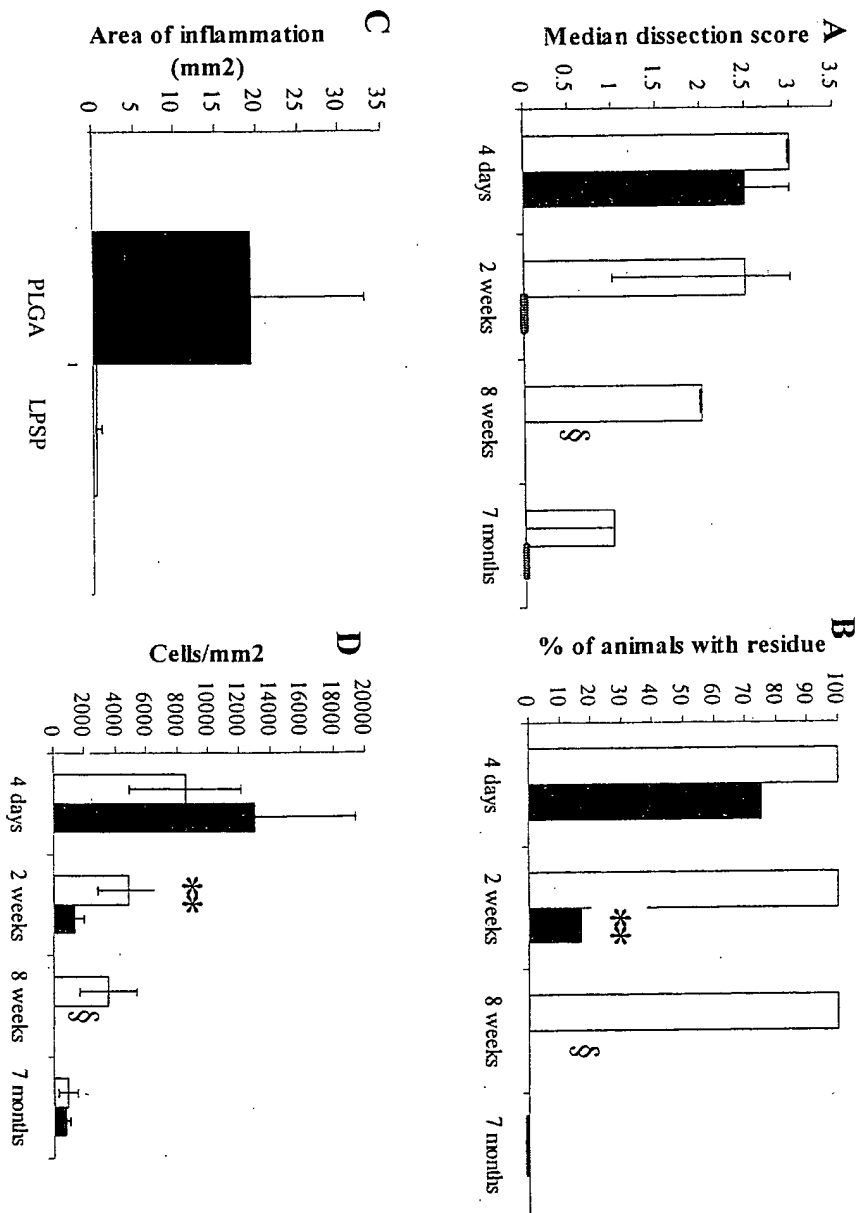


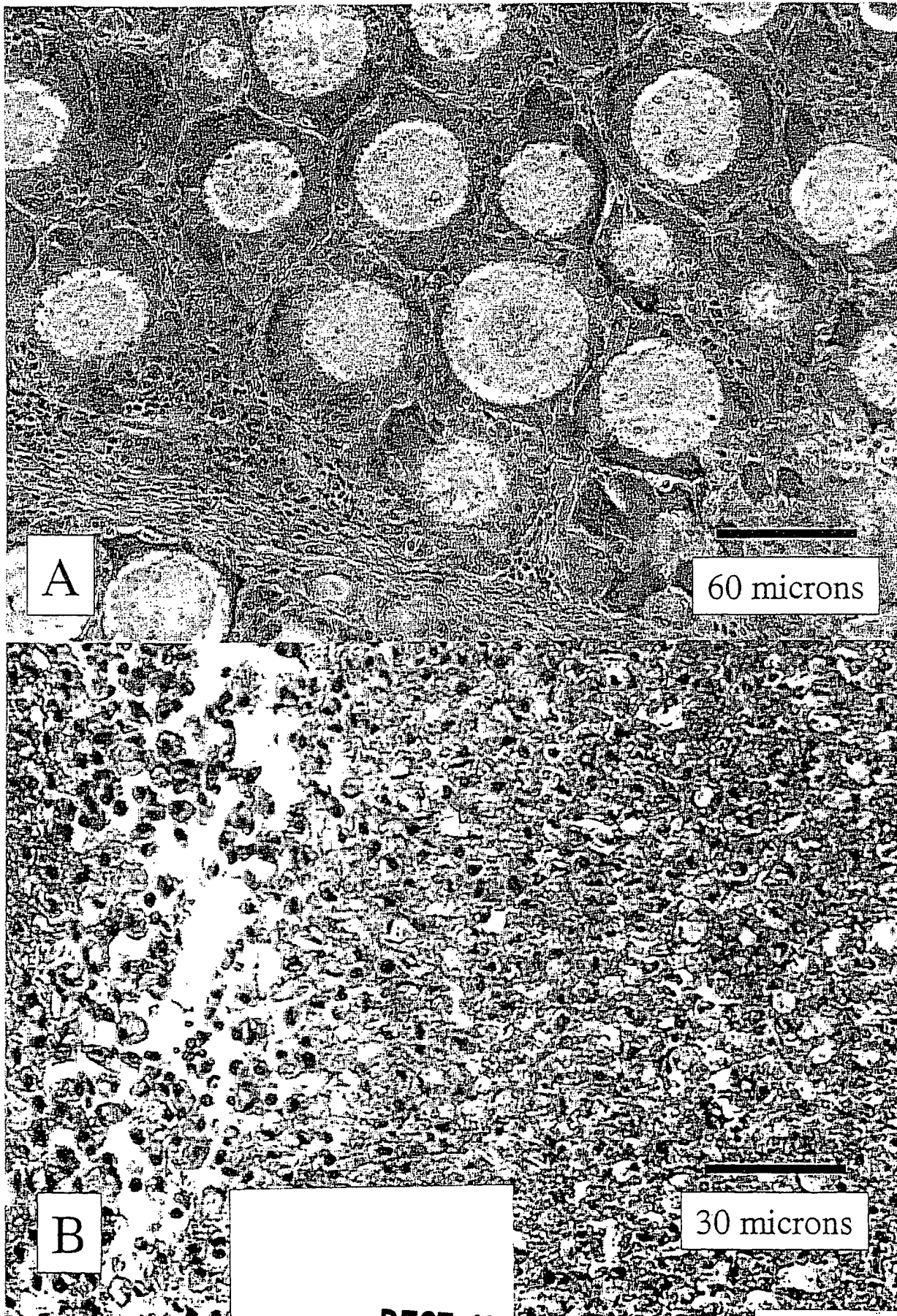
Fig. 7

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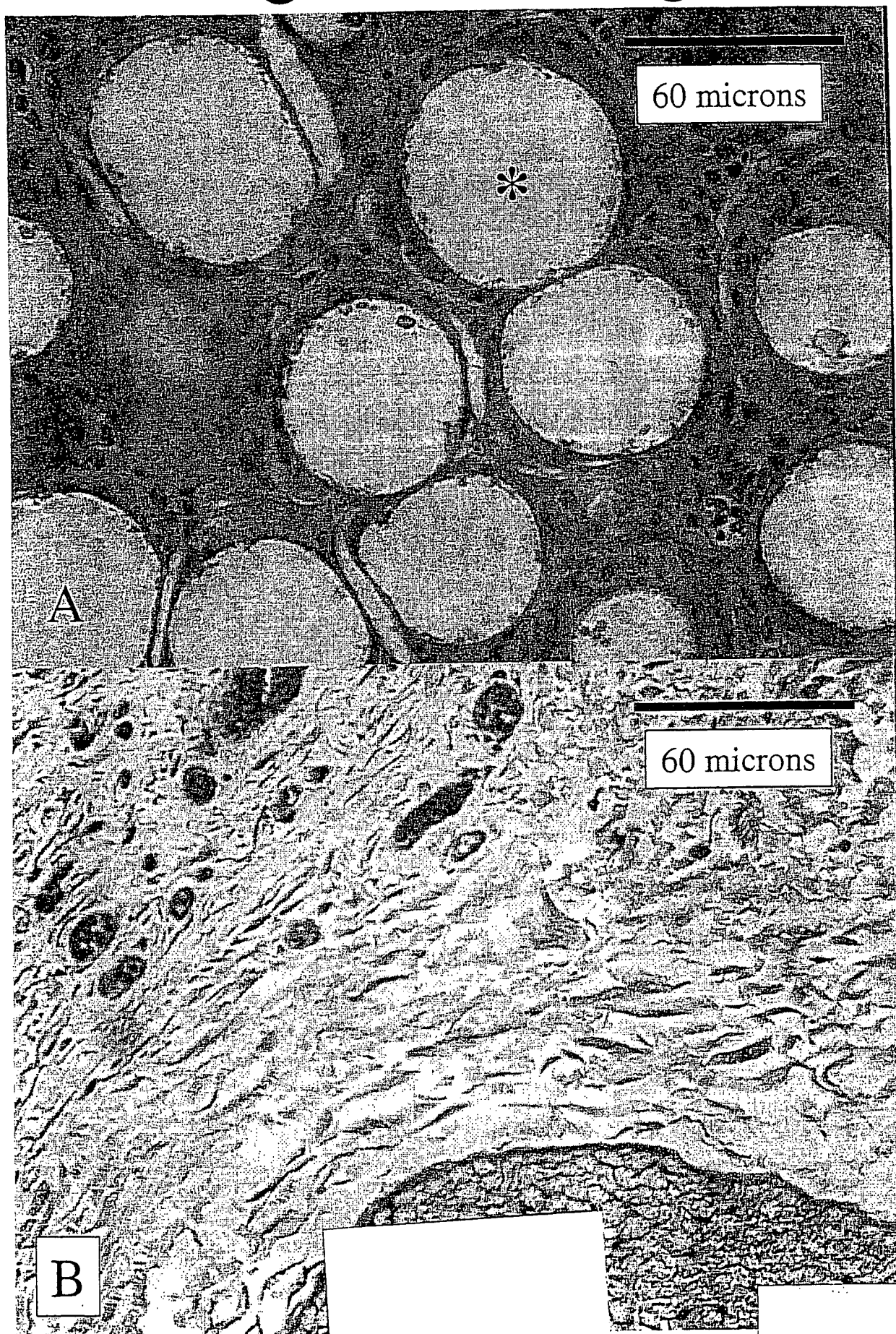


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Fig. 8



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Fig. 9

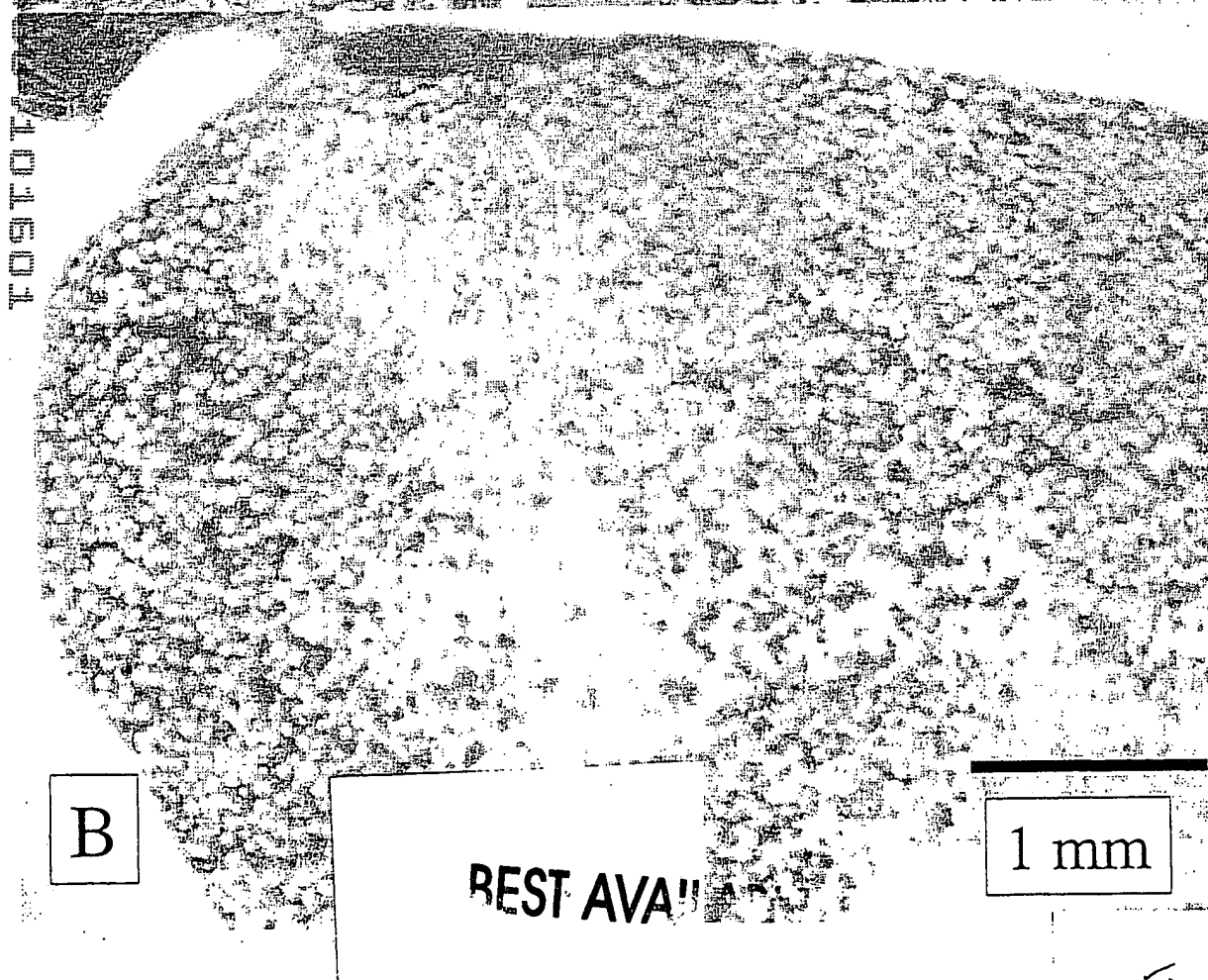
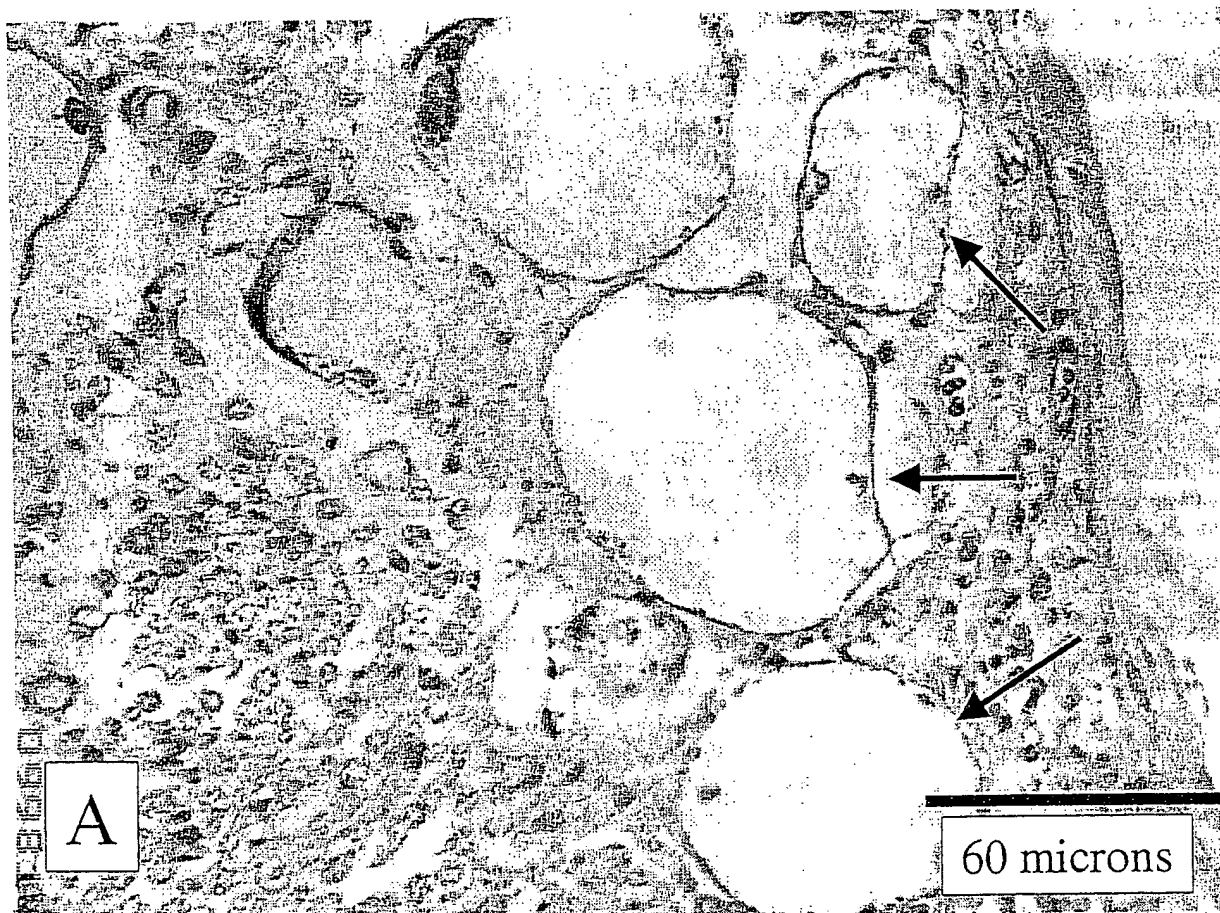


Fig. 10

In this embodiment, dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine was dissolved in ethanol, lactose, albumin, and DNA (the gene for beta-galactosidase) were dissolved in water. The two solutions were mixed, and spray dried. The resulting particles ("DNA particles" below) were then analyzed.

In the following experiment, 5mg of DNA particles were incubated at 37C in the presence of 1.5mls of phosphate buffered saline (PBS) under mild agitation. The particles were then isolated by centrifugation and then the DNA was extracted by the addition of 100 microlitres of 2% SDS solution, followed by 100 micolitre of phenol/chloroform. 30 microlitres of the aqueous phase was added to 5 microlitres of DNA gel loading buffer, and loaded onto a 0.8% agarose gel containing ethidium bromide. The gel was run at 80 volts for ~1.5 hrs, and a picture was taken under UV illumination using a digital camera.

This gel clearly demonstrates that after one hour of shaking in the presence of PBS, DNA is still retained in the particles. Furthermore, this DNA is largely undamaged, indicating that the DNA encapsulation procedure used does not significantly damage the DNA.

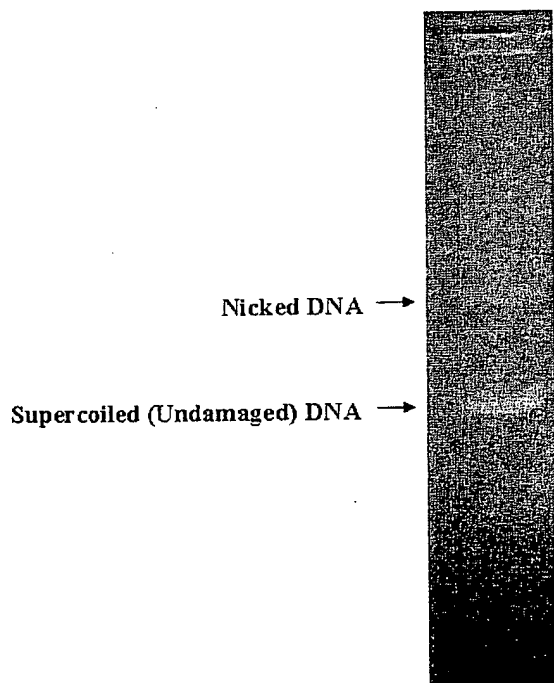


Fig. 11

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